

REMARKS

OVERVIEW

Claims 1 through 8 and 11 through 44 are pending in this application. Claims 9 and 10 have been cancelled and claim 17 has been amended. Claims 21-44 are new. The present response is in earnest to place all claims in proper form for immediate allowance.

Reconsideration and passage to issuance are respectfully requested.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

Claim 9 has been objected to because claim 9 does not further limit claim 6. Claim 9, and claim 10 which depends from claim 9, have been cancelled. Thereby this objection is moot and should be withdrawn.

ISSUES UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 6, 9-10, 15-16, 17, and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Jungers et al. Jungers is directed towards a data structure and method and apparatus for providing efficient retrieval of data from a segmented information stream (Abstract). Jungers is directed towards the data stream, and not a transport stream. Jungers is directed towards solving the problems of tracking the delivery and reassembly of received messages or segments and to complete tables or sections so that it can be ascertained whether the necessary data structures have been received (col. 2, lines 1-30).

The present invention uses a structured linear database or a file allocation table to define the protocol used to communicate data. Jungers does not disclose such a use of a structured linear database or file allocation table. Jungers would not provide the advantages of the present invention because the data structure of Jungers merely describes the data as opposed to specifying how the data is sent.

Claim 6 explicitly requires the limitation of "writing a linear file allocation table giving the name of the field and location within a transmission at which the field contents start and stop." This limitation is not disclosed in Jungers. This is apparent because Jungers is directed towards the data stream and not a transport stream. Therefore, Jungers might provide information regarding the location of data within a data structure, but does not provide for "writing a linear file allocation table giving the name of the field and the location within a transmission at which the field contents start and stop." (*emphasis added*). Therefore, Jungers does not teach all the limitations of claim 6 and this rejection should be appropriately withdrawn.

As claims 9-10 have been cancelled, these rejections are moot. As claims 15 and 16 depend from claim 6, these rejections should also be withdrawn.

Claim 17 has been amended to include the limitation of identifying the fields in a file allocation table "including pulse start and end information for each of the fields." As Jungers does not disclose "a file allocation table including pulse start and end information" this rejection should be withdrawn. As claim 20 depends from claim 17, this rejection should also appropriately be withdrawn.

ISSUES UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-5, 7-8 and 11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 6,438,140 to Jungers et al in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,031,862 to Fullerton et al. Fullerton discloses an ultrawide-band communication system and method (Abstract). The system of Fullerton uses subcarriers to allow for added channelization, smoothing, and fidelity (Abstract). Neither Fullerton nor Jungers discloses the limitation of "a linear file allocation table including a field name for one or more subdivisions of data and pulse start and end position information" as required by claim 1.

Neither Jungers nor Fullerton provide the proper motivation to combine. There would be no motivation to include pulse position information in Jungers because Jungers is related to the data structure and data stream and not to a transport stream or a transmission. The data structure of Jungers allows applications to ascertain whether necessary data structures have been received, but does not provide for determining the position of data within the transmission, but only the position of data within the data structure or stream. Fullerton is directed towards transmission using ultrawide-band communication but is not directed towards linear databases, therefore, Fullerton could not provide the motivation or suggestion to combine. Neither reference provides any appropriate motivation or suggestion to combine, therefore this rejection must be withdrawn. As claims 2-5 depend from claim 1, these rejections should also be withdrawn.

Claim 6 requires "writing a linear file allocation table giving the name of the field and location within a transmission at which the field contents start and stop." This limitation is not disclosed in either Fullerton nor Jungers, and therefore this rejection should be withdrawn. In particular, the data structure of Jungers provides location information concerning location of fields within the data structure, but does not provide location information for location of fields within a transmission. Fullerton does not disclose this element. Therefore, this rejection should be withdrawn. As claims 7-8 and 11 depend from claim 6, these rejections should also be withdrawn.

Claims 12, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jungers as applied to claim 6 and further in view of *Pulsing with a Promise* by Kevin Maney. Neither Jungers nor Maney alone or in combination disclose each and every element of claim 6. Therefore, as claims 12, 13 and 14 depend from claim 6, these rejections should be withdrawn.

Claim 18 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jungers as applied to claim 17 and further in view of *Data and Computer Communications* by William Stallings. Neither Jungers nor Stallings include the limitation of a file allocation table "including pulse start and end information for each of the fields." Therefore, this rejection to claim 18 must be withdrawn.

Claim 19 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jungers as applied to claim 17 and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 5,818,442 to Adamson. Adamson is directed towards a method and apparatus for modeling business card exchanges in an international electronic conference (Abstract). Adamson discloses the use of data fields that may be business specific. Adamson does not disclose a file allocation table "including pulse start and end information for each of the fields." Therefore, this rejection to claim 19 should also be withdrawn.

NEW CLAIMS

Claims 21-44 are new. Claim 21 is directed towards a method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface. Support for the claims is apparent from the originally submitted claims and Figure 1. Claim 21 requires the step of "accessing the data within a communications channel by the communications channel interface using a linear database protocol that defines a position of the data based on the type of data being requested." The prior art does not disclose this step and therefore claim 21 should be allowed. Claims 22-34 depend from claim 1 and should also be allowed.

New claim 35 is similar to original claim 17 in that it is directed towards a method of providing universal data exchange. Claim 35 also includes the limitation of "identifying the data fields by the receiving device according to the file allocation table." New claims 36-44 depend

from claim 35, and therefore should also be allowed. No new subject matter has been introduced, support for the new claims being apparent from the Specification and claims as originally filed.

SUMMARY

Based upon the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that pending claims are in condition for allowance, as they are patentably distinguishable over the prior art.

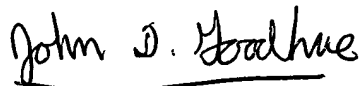
The present amendment adds a total of 14 new claims, 2 of which are independent. Enclosed, please find a check for \$210 ($14 \times \$9 + 2 \times \42) to cover the cost of these additional claims. No other fees or extensions of time are believed to be due in connection with this amendment; however, consider this a request for any extension inadvertently omitted, and charge any additional fees to Deposit Account No. 26-0084.

For whatever reason, should the Examiner not find all claims in proper form for immediate allowance, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney in an effort to reach mutual agreement as to claim limitation.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version with markings to show changes made.**"

Reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN D. GOODHUE, Reg. No. 47,603
McKEE, VOORHEES & SEASE, P.L.C.
801 Grand Avenue, Suite 3200
Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2721
Phone No. (515) 288-3667
Fax No. (515) 288-1338

CUSTOMER NO: 22885
Attorneys of Record

- bja -



Application No. 09/698,793

**AMENDMENT — VERSION WITH MARKINGS
TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

In the Claims

Please cancel claims 9 and 10.

Please amend claim 17 as follows:

17. (Amended)

A method of providing universal data exchange, the method comprising:

- organizing data into fields ~~which may be identified~~;
- identifying the fields in a file allocation table including pulse start and end information for each of the fields;
- providing a receiving device with a driver program capable of understanding the file allocation table;
- transmitting the file allocation table to the receiving device; and
- transmitting the data fields identified in the file allocation table.

Kindly add the following new claims 21-44:

21. (New)

A method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface, comprising:

- communicating a request for the data from the device to the communications channel interface;
- determining a type of data being requested;

accessing the data within a communications channel by the communications channel interface
using a linear database protocol that defines a position of the data based on the type of
data being requested;
transmitting the data from the communications channel interface to the device.

22. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel
interface of claim 21 wherein the step of transmitting is transmitting using radio frequency over
guided media.

23. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel
interface of claim 21 wherein the step of transmitting is transmitting using a radio frequency
system over non-guided media.

24. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel
interface of claim 21 wherein the step of transmitting is transmitting using an ultra wideband
radio frequency system over guided media.

25. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel
interface of claim 21 wherein the step of transmitting is transmitting using an ultra wideband
radio frequency system over non-guided media.

26. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 21 wherein the step of transmitting is transmitting using a fiber optic system.

27. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 21 wherein the step of accessing data with the linear database protocol is accessing data based on pulse position information associated with the type of data being requested.

28. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 21 wherein the data includes streaming data.

29. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 21 wherein the data includes non-streaming data.

30. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 25 wherein the ultra wideband radio frequency transmission system uses variable pulse characteristics to represent data.

31. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 25 wherein the ultra wideband radio frequency transmission system uses variable spaces between pulses to represent data.

32. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 21 wherein the structured linear database protocol uses a structured linear database comprising a linear file allocation table including a field name for one or more subdivisions of data, pulse start and end position information for each of the field names.

33. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 32 wherein the structured linear database further comprises a routing header portion and a tailbit portion.

34. (New)

The method of transmitting data between a device and a communications channel interface of claim 32 wherein the structured linear database is variable in length.

35. (New)

A method of providing universal data exchange, the system comprising:
organizing data into data fields;
identifying the data fields in a file allocation table;
providing a receiving device capable of understanding the file allocation table;

transmitting the file allocation table to the receiving device;

transmitting the data fields identified in the file allocation table; and

identifying the data fields by the receiving device according to the file allocation table.

36. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the fields are e-mail type fields.

37. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the fields are business specific type fields.

38. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the fields identified in the file allocation table are identified by reference to a standard format understandable by the receiver device.

39. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein digitally encoded data in a public formatted structured linear database is used.

40. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein digitally encoded data in a privately formatted structured linear database is used.

41. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the steps of transmitting are performed using time modulated ultra wideband radio frequency transmissions.

42. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the steps of transmitting are performed over guided media.

43. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein ultra wideband radio frequency transmissions are performed over non-guided media.

44. (New)

The method of providing universal data exchange of claim 35 wherein the steps of transmitting use a duplex transmission method.